

The nuchal was very wide (about 230 mm.), while its length in the middle line was only about 67 mm. It seems to have had a small median prominence on either side, of which its border is slightly concave. Its form is peculiar, and I have been unable to find any other nuchal similar to it. The neural bones are long and narrow. The first is four-sided, the long lateral borders being slightly convex; the posterior end is bluntly pointed to fit into a notch in the front border of the second. This latter, together with the other neurals preserved, has a short anterior lateral border and a long posterior one; the posterior end in all is rounded and fits into a concave anterior border of the bone behind. The anterior costal is roughly triangular in outline, its outer border occupies exactly the length of the first two marginal bones. The second costal is about 70 mm. wide at its inner end, but widens out to about double this before it joins the marginals. The third costal, on the other hand, which is about the same width at its inner end, narrows to about half this at its outer end. The fourth costal widens out like the second. The fifth is only partly preserved. This alternate widening and narrowing of the costal bones is seen in many species of *Testudo*, but here the form of the neurals and their relations to the costals is quite different.

The grooves marking the outlines of the horny shield are well marked. There may, perhaps, have been a very small nuchal shield; the first marginal shield, in correlation with the great width of the nuchal bone, is very long from side to side and narrow. The form of the costal and marginal shields and their relations to the underlying bones will be best understood from the figure. The shape and arrangement of the shields are much as in *Emys*.

This specimen has been compared with any other forms with which relationship seemed likely, but differs very considerably from all. Its chief distinguishing characteristics are the great width of the nuchal bone, the long narrow neurals, and the alternate widening and narrowing of the costals. I propose to refer this specimen to a new genus, *Patanemys*, the specific name being *Patanemys bartonensis*, sp. n. It seems to belong to the family Emydidæ.

XIX.—Notes on the Ichneumonidæ in the British Museum.—

III. On a new Tasmanian Species. By ROWLAND E. TURNER, F.Z.S., F.E.S.

*Platylabus altitudinis*, sp. n.

♀. Nigra; mandibulis in medio, palpis, antennis articulis 8 basalibus, pedibusque, coxis exceptis, ferrugineis; trochanteris-

bus intermediis posticisque supra nigris; antennis articulis 9-15 albidis; orbitis internis supra anguste, pronoto linea angulis posticis, mesopleuris linea horizontali sub alis anticis, scutello macula magna, segmento mediano macula utrinque angulis posticis, tergitisque duobus basalibus fascia apicali angusta flavis; alis subhyalinis, stigmatibus venisque fuscis.

♂. Femine similis; mandibulis basi, clypeo, facie, orbitis, supra interruptis, scapo subtus, propleuris antice, postscutello linea transversa, tergitoque tertio fascia apicali insuper flavis; antennis articulis duobus basalibus ferrugineis, 3-11 ferrugineis, supra fuscis, 12-19 pallide ferrugineis, 20-22 fuscis, subtus ferrugineis, 23-38 nigris.

Long., ♀ 10 mm., ♂ 10 mm.

♀. Third joint of antennæ longer than the fourth by more than one-third, fifth and sixth subequal, a little shorter than the fourth, the antennæ 37-jointed; clypeus transverse at the apex, narrowly impunctate at the apex, punctate on the basal two-thirds; face punctate; vertex and front almost smooth, very shallowly punctured; supra-antennal foveæ smooth and moderately deep. Face much broader than long, almost flat; cheeks about one-third as long as the eyes. Thorax opaque, closely punctured; pleuræ rather more strongly punctured and slightly rugulose. Scutellum more sparsely punctured and less opaque, the lateral carinæ extending beyond the middle. Basal area of the median segment transverse, narrowed posteriorly; areola transverse, widened posteriorly, the sides slightly curved outwards, less distinctly punctured than the basal area; the posterior and the postero-intermedial areas confluent, with numerous short rugæ springing from the sides and converging medially, but not meeting; middle of these areas shining, irregularly rugulose; postero-external area defined, rugulose; external and dentiparal areas confluent, external portion punctate, dentiparal rugulose and produced into a rather blunt tooth; spiracles elliptical; spiracular area anterior to the spiracle punctured, posteriorly rugose-reticulate with punctures intermingled; lateral and juxta-coxal area coarsely punctured. Petiole almost impunctate, with a shallow, ill-defined supra-spiracular sulcus on each side. Second tergite subopaque, very finely punctured, smoother towards base and apex, not quite as long as its apical breadth; gastroceli shallow; the remaining tergites almost smooth. Areolet very narrow on the radius.

*Hab.* Mt. Wellington, Tasmania, 2300 ft., January to April, 1913 (*Turner*); type, a ♀ in B.M.

The abdomen of the male is more strongly punctured, especially on the second and third tergites.